

A HORRIBLE SCENE

SCORES OF DEAD AND DYING AND HUNDREDS INJURED.

The Old Ford Opera House in Washington City Collapses

AND CARRIES DOWN IN ITS RUINS OVER 400 CLERKS

Who Were Employed in the Record and Pensions Office.

Ford's old theatre, the building in which Abraham Lincoln was assassinated and which has been used by the government for many years as part of the office of the surgeon general of the army, collapsed Friday morning at 9:50 o'clock with a terrible result in loss of life and injury. The building stood on 10th street Northwest, between E and F streets, and not far from Pennsylvania avenue.

It had been condemned at least fifteen years ago and had been repaired, propped up and renovated from year to year. There were 475 persons, mostly government clerks, employed in the building, and nearly all of these were at work when the building fell.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

An excavation for an electric light plant was being made in the cellar of the structure—a three-story affair—and, according to the best information attainable, the workmen on Friday morning had dug beneath the foundation supports in front of the building, weakening them to such an extent that the walls gave way before they could be jacked. This explanation of the cause for the accident is the only one advanced, but it seems somewhat strange, in view of the fact that the top floor gave way first.

WITHOUT A WARNING.

Men who were in the building say the crash came without a warning. Those on the top floor were suddenly precipitated to the floor below and the weight of the falling timbers and furniture carried the second and first floors with it. Fortunately, only the forward half of the floors gave way. The outer edges of the floor and the rear part of the structure remained intact. The news that the building had fallen spread with lightning-like rapidity, and soon Tenth street and the adjacent thoroughfares were crowded with people. Within an hour the news was known all over Washington and hundreds of anxious relatives and friends swarmed to the vicinity of the old theater. Women appealed anxiously to every bystander for information about some particular person, while men came with tears in their eyes and imploringly besought the policemen to let them through the police lines that they might obtain some knowledge of their friends and relatives.

A general fire alarm was turned in a few minutes after the crash, and then all the ambulances in the city were summoned. As quickly as possible the police and firemen formed a rescue brigade, and ready hands assisted them to take out the killed and wounded. In less than an hour, about twenty-five people had been taken out and every few minutes thereafter some still form would be borne on a stretcher from the building.

ALL THE HOSPITALS UTILIZED.

All the hospitals in the city were utilized in caring for the injured and scores of physicians volunteered their services for this work. The commissioners of the District of Columbia took possession of the building and vicinity in person and helped direct the police and rescuers. Col. Corbin, assistant adjutant general of the army, was sent by Major General Schofield to represent the war department and to decide if it was necessary to call out the troops. Owing to the excellent police regulations, the rescuers were not hindered in their work by anxious crowds, and it was not long before the debris had been cleared away to such an extent that the work of rescue could be carried on without hindrance.

Both the military and naval authorities took prompt action. General Schofield ordered two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, just across the river, and two companies of infantry from the arsenal to the scene of the disaster. The secretary of the navy ordered out all the naval medical officers stationed at Washington and also opened the hospital to receive the injured. The commandant at the navy yard was ordered to render all the assistance in his power.

About half past 11 o'clock a company of the Fourth United States Artillery, from the Washington barracks arrived on the scene of the accident, and the men were distributed about the ruined structure to guard against interference with the workmen.

Clerks who escaped were pressed into service and went willingly to work removing bundles of valuable documents. A great deal of the work of the pension office is dependent on these records, and their value to the government and to individuals is inestimable. They cannot be replaced.

TAKING OUT THE BODIES.

Every few minutes during the first two hours after the accident dead and wounded men were taken out of the debris.

THE FIRST BODY FOUND.

Those who were early on the scene

found the body of a colored man in an alley in the rear of the building, where John Wilkes Booth had his horse tethered the night he killed Lincoln. This was George M. Arnold, a well-known colored clerk, appointed from Virginia.

There were many very narrow escapes from death. A number of clerks whose desks rested directly upon the line where the floors broke away, saved themselves, while the desks at which they sat were precipitated down the awful chasm.

Within a very few moments a hundred or more men, stripped for hard work, jumped into the building and began throwing out the wreckage in front and under the floors.

SCENES AT THE HOSPITAL.

Most of those first taken out of the ruins were carried to the Emergency hospital. About 10:30 o'clock the dead and injured began to arrive faster than the corps of surgeons could attend to their injuries. Carried in on stretchers, they were dumped at the most convenient places. Those who were most seriously injured were attended to, while the others, groaning and crying from the pain of broken limbs, lay limply, beseeching the doctors to dress their wounds.

HEARTRENDING INCIDENTS.

Shortly after the arrival of the first unfortunates, a crowd began to assemble in front of the hospital, many of them being the wives, daughters and relatives of the dead and injured. Their weeping and frantic cries for information were heartrending. They greatly interfered with the work of the physicians and Dr. Keer, in charge of the hospital, determined to shut them out.

LOAD AFTER LOAD OF WOUNDED, BLIND FROM THE DEBRIS, AND WITH LIMBS BROKEN AND MAIMED, WERE DUMPED AT THE DOOR.

They had to remain outside for some time, as the force and facilities of the hospital were unequal to the emergency. As quickly as the surgeons, who were shortly reinforced by the young men graduates of the city, could do so, they examined and dressed the wounds and they were then sent upstairs to more comfortable quarters.

Friests and ministers were soon on the spot, and being at once admitted to the care of the injured, where they administered spiritual consolation.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES.

The hairbreadth escapes narrated by the survivors were numberless. One of the most thrilling scenes of the whole affair was the sight of a dozen men who were left in the corner of the third story, clambering down on a hose pipe to the ground.

Between 10 o'clock and noon the ambulances were kept busy carrying away the dead and injured. The faces of many of the victims were covered with pieces of cloth, an old coat, newspaper, or whatever could be had, but some of the mangled bodies were carried out with their faces exposed to the gaze of the great throng that surrounded the building.

THE CAPITAL IN GLOOM.

The terrible catastrophe has cast a frightful pall over the whole city. Politics and the affairs of government are completely lost in the discussion of this, probably the most shocking accident in the history of the government.

AT THE MORGUE.

At the morgue the sight was one horrible to behold. The little building was not near large enough to hold the dead bodies brought from the wrecked building. When the morgue was filled the stable was turned into a reception room for the bodies. Blankets were spread on the floor and the remains were laid out as respectfully as possible under the circumstances.

The president was informed of the sad event just as he reached the entrance to the white house by one of the clerks, and he at once interested himself in relief measures and noted with satisfaction what had been done by Assistant Secretary of War Grant.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following list of the dead thus far reported, with the names of their states, contains twenty-two names, including the unknown and one probable duplication, only twenty-one bodies having been taken from the ruins.

The list of the dead is: Unknown man, evidently a clerk; George Allen, Pennsylvania; George W. Arnold, Virginia; J. W. Boody, New York; Samuel P. Barnes, Pennsylvania; John Bussis, District of Columbia; Jeremiah Daley, Pennsylvania; James R. Fagin, Kansas; Joseph B. Gage, Michigan; David C. Jordan, Missouri; M. M. Jarvis, Michigan; J. Boyd Jones, Wisconsin; P. B. Loftis, New York; F. B. Meader, New York; E. F. Miller, New York; Howard S. Miller, Ohio; J. H. McFall, Wisconsin; E. G. Shull, Kansas; William M. Scriever, Maryland; H. S. Wood, F. B. Williams, Wisconsin; J. E. Chapin, South Carolina;

One man taken from the ruins was identified by a bystander as old man McAuley, who lives in Virginia, but this identification was not verified.

LIST OF INJURED.

The injured are: A. I. Ames, Iowa; L. C. Calvert, Maryland; S. J. Dewey, New York; Louis Dussay, George W. Davis, Missouri; H. B. Esterling, Fort Scott, Kas.; Washington Fry, W. S. Gustin, Ohio; Dr. James H. Howard (colored), Maryland; C. F. Hathaway, Ohio; J. N. Hammer, Tenn.; George Handy (colored), Thomas Hynes, Missouri; J. G. Johns, W. Kugler, New Jersey; Clifton Lowe, Iowa; William L. Eture, District of Columbia; E. Leger, Mississippi; Frank Metcalfe, Massachusetts; G. M. McLaughlin, Tennessee; J. P. McCormick, Wisconsin; M. McLaughlin, R. M. Petrick, Pody, police officer; G. L. Preece, Texas; P. K. Pendleton, Alabama; Charles Robinson, Colorado; A. C. Black, Indiana; Charles B. Moore, District of Columbia; B. J. Morrison, New York; J. A. Miller, District of Columbia; J. A. Stewart, J. F. Sims, J. D. Shadbolt, (colored), Missouri; F. B. Smith, Tennessee; R. A. Smith, Connecticut; F. F. Sams, Illinois; William M. Smith; Baker, South Carolina; William B. King, Mississippi; C. A. Johnson, Missouri; P. U. Sumner, Ohio; John H. Thomas, Sedalia, Mo.; F. W. Test, Illinois; C. B. Weller; N. T. Worley, Tennessee; James A. White, of Georgia; A. G. Young, of Pennsylvania.

VALUABLE PAPERS BURIED. It is thought that when the debris is cleared away all the papers of value will be recovered.

The Washington Star, commenting on the accident says:

There is innocent blood on the head of that intangible power known as the government which is actively engaged in the good work, and the clerks in the departments are contributing liberally.

TWENTY-FOUR DEAD.

The total number of dead is now known to be twenty-four, and the injured, so far as ascertained, aggregates fifty-two. The hospitals report all patients doing nicely.

ANOTHER DEATH.

The death roll received another accession Thursday morning, when A. M. Gerault, a clerk from New Jersey, gave up the struggle which he had maintained against awful odds for nearly twenty-four hours.

The report made by the superintendent of the Emergency hospital is encouraging. Most of the patients show improvement in their condition.

The jury of inquest empaneled Saturday morning consists of practical business men of high character. Investigation by the war department will also be had.

President Cleveland did not go to the white house Saturday morning, but remained at his suburban residence, "Woodley." The president is said to be much perturbed over the calamity and will give his personal attention to the matter of securing a full investigation.

A SAD DAY AT WASHINGTON.

The remains of the dead victims of the horrid wreck of Ford's theater, have nearly all been disposed of. Washington was a city of funerals Sunday, and all day long mourners were going about the streets. Every one knew what the sad processions meant, and the sympathy of all was extended, albeit unexpressed in many cases, to the sorrow-stricken ones. Inquiry confirms the statement that none of the victims were men of property. Most of them lived on their salaries entirely, and left little for a day like this. Most of them were married, and some had large families, who are now left, if not entirely, dependent upon friends and relatives, at least lacking in funds for immediate use.

BOOTH'S FUNERAL.

The remains of the Great Tragedian Laid to Rest in Mt. Auburn.

The funeral services over the remains of Edwin Booth were held in New York Friday morning at the church of the Transfiguration. Seldom has the "Little Church Around the Corner" been so completely filled from corner to porch as it was on this occasion. Actors, artists, men of letters, men whose names are known as foremost in their professions on both sides of the Atlantic; men of millions, men whom the great crowd outside the churchyard pushed and squeezed and craned their necks to see; all were there to join in the ceremony and the "requiem of the peace of the departed soul" of the greatest Hamlet of them all. After the services the body was transferred to the train and sent to Boston.

BURIAL IN BOSTON.

The body arrived at Boston at 5:30 o'clock Friday evening, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Grossman and other members of the party. The body was transferred to a hearse and the burial procession was soon on its way to Mount Auburn. At the funeral ceremony some 400 or 500 of the dead actor's friends had assembled, and about the grave were placed a large number of beautiful floral offerings. The remains were laid to rest beside those of Mrs. Booth and their child.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S EXHIBIT

Arrives at the World's Fair Grounds.

A Costly Collection.

The individual exhibit of Victoria, queen of England and empress of India, arrived at the World's fair grounds Monday morning. Along with it came the individual exhibit of Marguerite, queen of Italy, with her valuable additions to the attractions already at the White City. Queen Victoria's exhibit consists of a great variety of fine tapestries, some of which have hung in the royal palace for centuries. These are of great value, and have their safety guaranteed by a bond of \$100,000. The exhibit of Queen Marguerite consists largely of lace. Some of them are centuries old, while others are of modern construction, but ancient design.

The Caravels on the Move.

A New York special says: The three caravels, towed by a tug, passed around the battery into the East river at 12:20 Tuesday on the way to Chicago.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Happenings from Day to Day in the National Capital.

Appointments in the Various Departments—Other Notes of Interest.

The papers in the Black-Watson, contest for seats in the house have been opened, and Clerk Kerr says that some rare and racy testimony has been reached.

The official report of the trial board which attended the severe tests of the coast defense vessel Monterey, has been received at the navy department and is very satisfactory.

The president appointed the following postmasters Monday: Wm. B. Copeland, at Birmingham, Ala., vice R. H. Houston removed; James M. Davis, at Cordele, Ga., vice M. G. Hall removed; Richard F. Moore, at Columbus, Miss., vice D. Hale, commission expired; Wm. A. McCannless, at Tupelo, Miss., vice J. C. Eckles resigned.

Acting Land Commissioner Bowers rendered a decision Monday in which he orders cancelled on the ground of fraud and collusion, about twenty-three timber and stone entries of valuable timber lands made in the Vancouver land district, Washington, and now held by J. B. Montgomery, of Portland, Ore., to whom the lands were transferred immediately after the final papers were made.

Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, received a dispatch Thursday from Mr. Newberry, the United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, dated from Pera, relative to the cholera outbreak in Asiatic Turkey, which stated: "Latest news shows a rapid spread westward into Mesopotamia trade routes. This will soon bring in the Mediterranean ports."

Secretary Carlisle, Thursday, appointed Worthington Ford, of New York, chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department. Mr. Ford is about forty years of age, and during the last Cleveland administration served as chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of state. Mr. Ford is appointed to his present position on the recommendation of Edward Atkinson and Davis A. Wells.

Secretary Carlisle has awarded a silver life-saving medal to Captain Valentine Jones, of the steamer Hudson, playing on the great lakes, for saving the lives of six men and one woman from the barge Sunshine, near Pelee Lake Erie, in October, 1892. The act was one of great gallantry, Captain Jones, in his ship, ran the risk of losing his own ship, which, with its cargo, was worth about one and a half million dollars.

Saturday's dispatches from Washington are to the effect that the financial situation shows signs of clearing up. There appears to be a renewal of what is absolutely essential to easy finances and confidence. The threatened panic of the last week has passed away. It was a mere flurry. At Chicago, where the danger point appeared to be, there have been no new bank failures. The national banks of that city seem to be in good condition. In fact, the reports received at the comptroller's office indicate that the national banks are in a satisfactory condition.

The abstract of reports made to the comptroller shows the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on the 4th day of May last, has been made public by comptroller Eckels. As compared with a similar statement made March 6th last, a net decrease in gold holdings of \$7,000,000, and of individual deposits of nearly \$2,000,000. An increase is shown in profits of \$300,000, and of the surplus fund of nearly \$1,000,000. The loans and distributions have increased \$3,000,000; real estate and mortgages owned have decreased \$5,000,000, and legal tender holdings increased \$13,000,000. The net gold holdings of the treasury at the close of business Saturday was \$90,690,000.

An Important Order.

Judge Lochren, the commissioner of pensions, on Saturday issued the following order as to adjudicating and fixing pensions under the act of June 27, 1900:

1. A claim for pension under the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, can only be allowed upon proof of mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of the claimant's own vicious habits incapacitating him from the performance of manual labor.

2. No specific injury or disability can, as such, have a pensional rating under that act, not be considered otherwise than as it affects the capacity of the claimant to perform or do manual labor.

3. Proof that the disability is not the result of the claimant's vicious habits is requisite, and therefore the causes and circumstances of the origin of the disability should be shown by the evidence furnished in support of the claim for pension, so far as can be decided by persons other than the claimant.

4. To give the claimant a pensionable status under this act the inability must be such as to incapacitate from the performance of manual labor in such degree as to render him unable for self-support, giving \$12 per month in the case of a pensioner an \$8 per month in the case of the lowest pensionable disability.

It also provides for intermediate ratings proportioned to the intermediate degrees of such pensionable disability. The proper ratings under this act, therefore, is made in accordance with such ratings as the medical referee shall prescribe, subject to the approval of the commissioner.

Friday's appointments: William G. Crawford, of Louisiana, to be deputy auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department; Rudolph Randall, of Alabama, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Alabama; Charles E. Hosman, of Rhode Island, to be attorney of the United States for

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

The Joseph Binnis Chemical Works in Williamsburg, N. Y., were burned Sunday night. The loss is \$100,000.

The works of the Merriam and Morgan Company, at Cleveland, O., were partially destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss, \$200,000, partly insured.

The forty-first annual convention of the international typographical union began at Chicago, Monday. There were fully 300 delegates present.

W. B. Prescott called the meeting to order. Mayor Carter H. Harrison made an address of welcome.

The second week of the Borden case at New Bedford, Mass., opened Monday with an appearance of increased interest. Over one-half of the spectators in the court room were women.

A notable feature of Monday's proceedings was that Miss Borden's inquest testimony was excluded.

The Citizens' National Bank, of Hillsboro, O., was closed Saturday by order of Comptroller Eckels and placed in the hands of bank examiners. C. M. Overton is president. The bank's statement shows: Capital stock, \$100,000; surplus, \$50,000; undivided profits, \$19,000; average deposits, \$275,000; circulation, \$22,500.

The Union Stock Yards State bank at Sioux City, Ia., filed an assignment Saturday morning. Howard G. Pierce assigned. The assets of the bank are placed at \$482,667, liabilities \$163,140. The bank is capitalized at 300,000.

The clearing house committee, which has charge of the failure, states that it is due to lapse methods of carrying on business and will not affect anybody else in the city.

A special cablegram from Friday from Paris states that James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, was dangerously injured on Wednesday. Mr. Bennett fell from a coach on which he was riding and was so badly hurt that medical attention was at once required. His condition grew worse and Drs. Robin and Ledentu performed an operation Thursday with a view of relieving him. Mr. Bennett's condition is now very dangerous.

A BANK ROBBED.

Six Desperadoes Force the Cashier to Fork Over \$10,000.

A special from Bentonville, Ark., says: This town was thrown into the wildest excitement about 3 o'clock Monday afternoon by a band of six robbers rushing in and with drawn Winchester robbing the Peoples' bank of all the gold and currency, amounting to about \$10,000. At the point of their guns they compelled the cashier to hand out all the cash in the vault and two of their number stood guard at the door and fired into the streets at every man that showed his head. The citizens, however, as soon as possible got what arms they could and commenced a fusillade on the robbers, finally wounding two of them. Three citizens were wounded in the fight.

The robbers quickly mounted their horses, which were in waiting at a convenient point, and made their escape. As soon as possible the sheriff and posse started in pursuit of the robbers. About twelve miles west of Bentonville is a postoffice and a couple of stores forming the village of Decatur. Here the robbers continued their depredations by robbing the stores. While thus engaged the sheriff and posse came up. A running fight ensued, and three of the citizens' horses were shot, but no one was injured. The sheriff and most of his men then gave up the pursuit and returned to Bentonville.

FARGO IN ASHES.

A Disastrous Conflagration Sweeps Whole Blocks Away.

Half of the town of Fargo, Minn., was swept away by a disastrous fire Wednesday. The fire started at 3 o'clock in a restaurant on Second street. A strong wind blowing at 4 o'clock the fire had reached the Great Northern track, ten blocks north, gutting the entire district for three blocks east to Broadway. A strong fight was made to prevent the flames from crossing to the west side of Broadway, but by 4 o'clock they had crossed in several places. Telegraph wires are all burned, so that it was impossible to reach Grand Forks or Hillsboro to ask for help. Probably two thousand people are homeless. Nearly all of the principal commercial houses of the town were swept away.

A strong wind made the fire travel so quickly that hardly anything was saved. The flames went through brick buildings as easily as wooden ones. The loss will be over \$1,000,000, as practically the entire business district in the city was gutted.

Another Train Robbed.

St. Louis has still another train robbery to its credit. At 9:30 o'clock Thursday night six men held up and robbed the Mobile and Ohio south-bound passenger train. The robbery took place at Forest Lawn, a small station in Illinois, below East St. Louis, and is the same locality as the robbers attempted a couple of weeks ago. Several shots were exchanged, but it is not thought anyone was hurt. The passengers were badly frightened, but not molested. All the money in the express car was taken, but it is not known how much it is.

TRADE MORE PROMISING.

Dun & Co.'s Report of Business for the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The severe depression of a week ago, which culminated in a very tight money and numerous failures, has been followed by some recovery.

Reports that final action by congress on the money question has been assured have done much to cause the better feeling, but the stringency was realizing on the unprecedented stocks of wheat, so that the lowest prices ever known have been made at New York and at the west. This has helped exports and in other respects monetary conditions are distinctly more favorable.

At Philadelphia banks are holding money cautiously. At Cleveland trade is fairly good, but money close. At Cincinnati trade improves and money is active, but collections slow. At Indianapolis the grocery trade is better, and at Detroit trade is only fair and banks are calling money loans. Chicago reports trade orders satisfactory. Banks are considered safe, but are pursuing a very conservative policy. Receipts increase, compared with last year, 4 per cent in cattle; 10 in hides; 24 in butter; 55 in sheep; 80 in oats; 100 in wheat and 170 in corn, but decreased 18 per cent in flour, 20 in barley and dressed beef, 22 in rye, 45 in cheese, 60 in hogs and lard, 70 in pork and seeds and 90 in cured meats. The excitement is subsiding in Milwaukee. Trade at Minneapolis and St. Paul is fairly active and the lumber trade strong, with crop poor. At St. Louis banks are calling loans, but the jobbing trade is satisfactory, with the south much improved. At Omaha trade is good, at St. Joseph good, and at Kansas city fairly healthy, though receipts of grain and hogs are light. Trade at Denver is fair, but at Little Rock dull, and at Louisville restricted, with money very close. At Memphis trade is very quiet, at Nashville fair and at Knoxville slow with money close. At Atlanta, Macon and Augusta similar conditions exist. At Galveston trade is fair, but collections slow and business dull, excessive rains making crop prospects doubtful. Wheat has gone below 71 cents at New York and 63 cents at Chicago, receipts being 400,000 bushels; exports 200,000 bushels. Corn has fallen 2 cents with large receipts; oats 1 cent, pork \$1.75 per barrel; lard 65 cents and hogs 10 cents per 100 pounds. Beef is 3-4 of a cent stronger and coffee unchanged. Cotton is 1-4 higher with better foreign buying. In wool, sales are small with a lower tendency. In low grade cottons there has been some advance.

The financial outlook is not helped as yet by foreign trade as imports continue heavy, while exports are still below last year's. But the depression in stocks brought in some foreign buying and prices have recovered on an average \$1.50 per share since a week ago with railroad earnings continuing large. Foreign payments for securities have helped the exchange downward and also bills against several millions of bushels of wheat taken for export, so that some bankers believe the rest of the summer may pass without renewal of gold exports.

The failures for the week have been 392 in number in the United States, against 168 for the same week last year, and 27 in Canada, against 24 last year. Last week the total number of failures was 259.

VIRGINIA POPULISTS

Making Preparations for a Vigorous Campaign in that State.

A Richmond special of Wednesday says: The Virginia populists will hold their state convention for the nomination of governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general, in Lynchburg on Thursday, August 3d. This is just two weeks before the democrats will assemble in Richmond for the same purpose. The basis of representation in the people's party gathering will be one delegate and alternate from each precinct.

These matters were determined at a meeting of the state central committee held at Richmond Wednesday, with twenty-one persons present, representing all of the districts except the sixth and eighth. The committee had two long sessions and discussed the political situation in the state quite freely.

The executive committee reported an address to the Virginia voters, which was adopted and will be submitted to the state convention as a basis for the party platform. The paper is quite long and declares in favor of the free coinage of silver, equalization of taxation and the repeal of the Anderson-McCormick electoral law. The party will also favor a dog law and a graded income tax. Secretary Harris stated that the party is organized in twenty-four counties, partially organized in twenty more and has chairmen in ninety-six out of one hundred counties.

GEORGIA BANKERS

In Convention Calls for the Repeal of the Sherman Law.

The bankers of Georgia met in convention at Savannah Thursday. All the cities in the state were represented. Colonel Olmstead, president of the Chatham bank, welcomed the delegates. Interesting papers were read. The convention passed a resolution calling for the repeal of the Sherman silver law as a necessity to restore confidence to the country. Also opposing further coinage with the present ratio to gold but favoring the free coinage of all silver, but each dollar must contain enough of silver to buy 100 cents of gold anywhere in the world; also, appoint a sub-treasury somewhere in Georgia.

The Kaiser Replies.

The Carlsruhe Zeitung in its issue of Monday says that the German emperor replied to a telegram from the Grand Duke Frederick and the congress of military unions of Baden, pledging their support to him as the military chief of the empire, in the following language:

Your resolution of self-sacrifice and loyal co-operation strengthens the confident hope that when the safety of the empire is at stake the German people will, regardless of political differences, unite in a firm resolve to maintain what was won in a memorable time with the active co-operation of your royal highness.

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